

Boasberg Goes Before Jury In U.S. Pinball Probe Here

A federal grand jury here today began questioning a New Orleans pinball firm executive in an investigation of anti-trust law violations.

Louis M. Boasberg, a partner in New Orleans Novelty Co., went before the jury after being granted immunity from prosecution by U.S. District Court Judge Herbert W. Christenberry.

The immunity applies to the anti-trust investigation but not to two previous indictments against Boasberg for alleged illegal pinball operations. However Christenberry said, no evidence given before the jury can be used in any manner against Boasberg in the cases in which he is a defendant.

J. Albert Kraemer, an attorney for the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, told the judge that Boas-

berg refused to testify unless granted immunity. Guy P. Johnson, Boasberg's attorney, said he had no objection to the immunity grant.

Boasberg is a defendant in an indictment in which Bally Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, its president and 11 other pinball operators are charged in connection with the transportation of pinball machines in interstate commerce.

In another indictment, he, along with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, two former police officers and seven others, are charged in connection with an alleged conspiracy to bribe law enforcement officers to protect gambling operations.

Also called before the jury today was Ralph Bosworth, a former associate of Boasberg.

Pinball Chief Testifies in U.S. Probe

The Justice Department isn't giving out any details of how it's connected to the pinball industry, but they've called at least one pinball figure to testify.

A pinball firm executive, granted immunity from prosecution, testified before a federal grand jury probing possible anti-trust law violations Tuesday.

Louis M. Boasberg, a partner in the New Orleans Novelty Co., is one of ten persons, including Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, under indictment on charges of use of bribes to protect illegal pinball gambling.

He was granted immunity by U. S. Dist. Judge Herbert Christenberry, but the immunity applies only to the anti trust probe and not the other case.

However, Christenberry said that no evidence given before the jury could be used against Boasberg in any manner in any other cases.

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U.S. Supreme Court Ruling Sought Garrison Appeals Shaw Case

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison yesterday asked the U.S. Supreme Court to set aside a lower court injunction blocking his prosecution of Clay Shaw on a perjury charge.

The charge was made against Shaw two days after Shaw was acquitted in 1969 of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Maintaining in his brief that the lower courts erred because the case did not meet the established tests for intervention, Garrison asked the Supreme Court to review an injunction upheld by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals blocking any further prosecutions of Shaw.

"It would seem to be appropriate—through the medium of this important case—for this court to put to rest the vexatious problem as to the

right of the federal courts to enjoin state court criminal prosecutions," his brief read.

The perjury charge alleges Shaw lied during his conspiracy trial, specifically when he testified that he knew neither Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, or David Ferrie, named by Garrison as co-conspirator.

The federal district court here, which originally granted an injunction against Garrison, held that "the perjury charge was brought in bad faith and for purposes of harassment."

The appeals court's upholding of the district court decision added this comment on Garrison:

"Whatever ambitions he may have had as the man

who solved the Kennedy assassination crumbled to bits when the jury came in with a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

Allowing the lower court decisions to remain in effect, Garrison's brief claimed, would "serve to destroy the well-recognized public policy

against federal intervention in state criminal prosecutions."